

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Naabeehó Dine'é Bibéeso Bee Ninááda'doonishii 'Ał'qą Ndadit'a'ígíí Baa Náádahwiiníst'íjd

Naabeehó binant'a'í béesh bąqah dah naaz'ání dabitii'nínígíí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah náá-násdłí'go Naabeehó 'áda hoot'ááłjį béeso bee ninááda'doonishii 'ał'qą nidadit'a'ígíí yaa ní-

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Curtie Dawe is shown soldering wires to selector switches for an Automatic Direction Finder. Curtie works for Lear, Inc. in Flagstaff, Arizona. Lear, Inc. is one of the firms which is cooperating with the Navajo Tribe under their industrial development program.

Curtie Dawe wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'ahída'diilthįhgo biká'ágíí. Díigo 'át'éego k'ad sáanii ła' Lear, Inc. yá ndaalnish Kin Łání hoolyéedí. Naabeehó bikéyahdóó t'áá 'áyídigi Diné ła' naanish bá dahólqo dooleet daaniigo nihahastói yaa nídaat'inée ła' 'at'é diidí. Lear, Inc. deil-niigo hótsoago da'inishigi 'adaat'éhégíí ła' bíts'a nídaazt'i' danilįigo Naabeehó dine'é 'atah yindaalnishigi 'adaat'éhígíí kwii t'áá 'áyídigi nihá bíł nda'iineeh dooleet daaniigo nihinant'a'í níhá yaa nídaat'įigo 'át'é. 'Éi 'áátdeitní industrial development program.

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náadaast'íjd. T'áqts'oh dabidii'nínígíí hastáq-góo yookká'édáq' kwii hastóí 'álah nánás-dlǫ́'. 'Éi t'áá 'álah 'ilǫ́go táadi damíigo 'azlǫ́' dóo 'a' k'asdáq' 'a'ni'í' 'anáhoolzhiih. Naadiin tseebíigi yookká'go 'a'ni'í'q' dóo bilá náahooshzhiizhgo 'inda táá'oosdee'. Ts'i-dá k'ad 'inda hastóí t'áá 'álah nilǫ́go lǫ́' yiská ha'níigo baa hani'. T'áá nihi' bédahózingo ts'ídá kojǫ́ 'anáhwiilzhiihgo béeso bee nda'doonishii 'a'q'q ndadit'a'ígíí biniiyé 'álah ná'ádlee. T'áá 'éi t'éiyá 'aghá nánish ná-dlee. Béeso bee nda'doonishii 'a'q'q nináa-daas'nilígíí t'áá 'át'é 'ahiidzogo naakits'áa-dahdi míil ntsa'ígíí dóo bi'q'q naakidi neez-náadiin dóo bi'q'q t'áá'á'ídi míil dóo bi'q'q naakidi neeznáadiin dóo bi'q'q tádiin dóo bi'q'q t'áá'á'í béeso bííghahgo hastóí yee lǫ́ da'ast'í'. Kóhoot'édáq' baa hwiinist'íjdgo bee lǫ́ da'azlǫ́'ée naakidi 'aháq'ah nániildéel bííghahgo hastóí yee lǫ́ náada'ast'í' lá k'adígíí.

Díí béeso 'a'q'q nidadeest'q' ha'nínígíí t'áá-lá'í ní'ánigo baa hoonihgo t'áá 'íyisíí hani' ninez. 'Éidígíí baqgo bá 'ádaat'é nahalinígíí t'éiyá kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Naabeehó tsítkéí, 'inda ch'ikéí da 'ólta' naakits'áadahjǫ́' nihoool-á'hígíí yííghah nida'iíteehii náásgóo náá'í-déeshtah danízinii béeso bá sinilígíí 'ashdladi míil ntsa'ígíí bííghahgo bá bee lǫ́ 'azlǫ́'. 'Éi haa'í da béeso bá haaghan dahótsaa góne' bá sinilgo kodóo t'óo náas noodahgo daashǫ́ ní-záagi bá náas yit'ih dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinist'íjd. 'Áádóo 'inda 'íléi t'áá ha'át'éegi da t'áá hoolzhishgi kéyah na'iini' daha'níigo 'ashjáá'oodlǫ́. 'Éi k'ad kéyah díkwíí shǫ́ 'á-kót'éego baa hwiinít'í. 'Ákó kéyah bee nahidoonih nilíinii t'áá'á'hádi míil ntsa'ígíí bííghahgo ndeideez'q' hastóí. Naabeehó t'áá bí 'áda hoot'áat' bi'oonishjǫ́ dó' k'ad t'áá hazhó'o naanish ntsaa silǫ́. Kin biyi' naaltsoos 'ádaal-íinii t'áá bi'oh neel'q' silǫ́ Tségháhoodzánigi. Kin 'a' bá nináanát'q'go t'éiyá t'áá bohóné-dzq' daaníigo yaa nídaast'íjd hastóí. 'Ákó 'áájí bee ni'doonish nilíinii 'ashdladi neeznáadiindi míil béeso bííghahgo yá ndeideez'q'. 'Áádóo 'inda 'íléi Diné kéedahat'ínígíí bitahgóo kin bii' 'álah nída'adleehe danilíinii baa náahwiinist'íjd. 'Áájí bee binda'doonishii dó' 'ashdladi neeznáadiindi míil bííghahgo bá nideet'q'.

Naabeehó dine'é kéyah bá náhásdzooígíí bikáa'gi, doodaii' t'áá báq'ah níhánigi naanish dahidoot'ihgo kwii diné 'a' naanish bá dahólógo dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'ínégo dó' baa náahwiinist'íjd. Béeso 'a' bá ch'ínáadoo'ni' ha'níigo naakidi neeznáadiin dóo bi'q'q tseebíidiindi

míil bííghahgo yee lǫ́ náada'ast'í' hastóí. Tó dah dahat'ó'ígíí, 'inda tó bíká 'ada'algo'ígíí binda'anishgi 'éi dǫ́di neeznáadiin dóo bi'q'q tseebíidiindi míil bííghahgo béeso bá bee lǫ́ 'azlǫ́'. Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyééjǫ́ kéyah bikáa' k'éé'dílyéehgo bee 'iiná tsítkéí 'a' yídahoot'aah dooleet ha'nínégo dó' béeso t'áá'á'hádi neeznáadiin dóo bi'q'q hastáadiindi míil bííghahgo bá bee lǫ́ 'azlǫ́'. Administration dei'níigo naanish náadeiit'éehegi naaltsoos yá dah nda-háaztáanii 'éi dǫ́di neeznáadiin dóo bi'q'q dǫ́' ts'áadahdi míil bííghahgo béeso bá nideet'á. Naabeehó ba'á'chíní da'ólta'ágíí dó' 'a' 'éé' naagháagi t'áá bee bich'í' 'anídahazt'í'. 'Áájí 'éiyá béeso 'ashdladi neeznáadiindi míil bííghahgo bá bikáa' náánásdzoh.

Aadóo baa dahwiinist'íjdgo béeso 'a' bá nináadadeest'q' danilíinii t'óo 'ahayóí 'atkéé' náánás'nil. Jó 'éi 'ats'íis baa 'ahayáq'gi lá, 'inda Welfare dei'níigo 'áká 'aná'alwo' bi' haz'q'gi, 'aadóo 'inda industrial dei'níigo naanish bi' haz'q'gi, 'inda business operation dei'níigo béeso bee 'áálníit' nahaz'q'góo da béeso 'a' bá nidadeest'q'.

Ní'íííh haz'q'gi hót'aago 'áhodoolníit' ha'níigo hastóí yaa nídaat'ínégo 'éi kwii doo 'atah bikáa' yisdzoh da. 'Éi díí zhíní hastóí 'álah náánásdlǫ́'go 'inda yaa nináadadoot'í' ho-doo'niid. Bini Ant'áqts'ózi dabidii'nínígíí bini haa'í hoolzhishgo shǫ́ 'álah náá'ádlee dooleet.

Resolution dei'níigo naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodit'aah nilíinii dó' 'a' hadeidiilaa hastóí. 'Éi díí bik'ehgo na'nílkadi ha'níigo t'áá 'atahǫ́' baa dahwiinít'ínígíí bi' nináanát'í. 'ahgo haz'q' nihidine'é t'ahdii bini' bidadiit'í' daaní hastóí. 'Éi t'áá'á'í náahaijǫ́' níhá náas náadoo-t'áat' daaní. 'Éi kót'éego baa hani'. Díí bik'ehgo na'nílkadi grazing regulation wolyéego k'ad níhá siláhágíí háadílyaago kóhoot'édáq' 'íléi ha'a'ahdi bee lǫ́ 'azlǫ́'. T'áq'chil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'ashdla'ági yookká'go bee lǫ́ 'azlǫ́' 1956 yihahq' biyi'. Díí bik'ehgo na'nílkadi ha'nínígíí 'ahgo kóníigo bikáa' yisdzoh. Naaltsoos bee lǫ́ 'azlǫ́' dóo 'íléi naakits'áadah nídeezidjǫ́' diné bilǫ́' hazhó'o hasht'e' ndeidoonit. Dibé 'anéelt'e'gi naaltsoos bikáa'go bee dah joo'tsosígíí biláhǫ́' halǫ́' 'a' ch'íhí-jée'go t'áá bee haa náhódoot'í'jǫ́, jó ní. 'inda naaltsoos t'áágéed dah 'azhnooká'go 'atdó' t'áá bee hohodidoot'ih ní. 'Éi díí 'ániid daqǫ́' ch'ée'p'olzhiihígíí T'áq'chil naadiin 'ashdla'á-jǫ́' 'ayíítkáq'góo 'ákót'éego bik'ehgo ch'ího-doogáat' biniiyé 't'ée'.

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'Áko 'ákwe'é hastóí yaa nida'ookqahgo naaltsoos yee hadeidiilaa. Díí bik'ehgo ch'íhodoogáá ha'nínígíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego níléi kónááhoot'éhé 'índa haat'éehgo lá daayit'éé lá daaní. Háálá nihilj' kóhoot'éédáá t'áa báa' da dabéeshj' dóó t'áa 'ákót'éego ta' dabééhai. 'Áko nihilj' t'áhdoo t'áa 'íyisíí hash-t'e' ninákáah da nahalín daaní hastóí. 'Éidíí-gíí baqgo díí beehaz'áanii bee 'ihodiikaal dooleet ha'nínígíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego t'áátá'í nínáadoohah daanigo yee naaltsoos hadeidiilaa dóó níléi ha'a'ahgóó yit'áda'iilaa.

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL APPROVE 12 MILLION DOLLAR BUDGET

The longest single session in the history of the Navajo Tribal Council closed late in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 28, 1957. The three and one-half weeks of annual budget meetings resulted in the appropriation of \$12,201,231 by the Council for fiscal year 1958.

This is the largest amount ever appropriated for a single, and twice the total budget of the 1957 fiscal year.

Included in the appropriations are 5 million dollars for a scholarship trust fund for Navajo students in higher education and vocational schools; one million dollars for land purchases; 500 thousand dollars for a new tribal office building; 500 thousand dollars for meeting halls and community centers throughout the vast Navajo reservation.

The council dished up additional 280 thousand dollars to continue industrial development on and near the reservation; 480 thousand dollars for a water development program; 160 thousand dollars for the Shiprock farm training program; 414 thousand dollars for administration; and 500 thousand dollars for clothing for school children.

Other items in the budget include health, welfare, industrial, and business operations.

The huge scholarship appropriation is due to the feeling of the Tribal Council that education is of primary importance to the Navajo people.

The total amount budgeted is exclusive of the proposed sawmill expansion which will receive attention at the next Council which is expected to take place in August.

The Council also approved a resolution to request the secretary of the interior to extend the trespass section of the grazing regulations, approved April 25, 1956, which says that all persons operating livestock without a grazing permit or in excess of their permitted number, will be in trespass after April 25, 1957.

The resolution which was approved by a vote of 55 to 0, asks that the period be extended until April 25, 1958, because of drouth conditions, low market prices and other factors.

Bee Da'iinánii Dóó 'Ólta' Nát'áá' Baa Náháni'gi

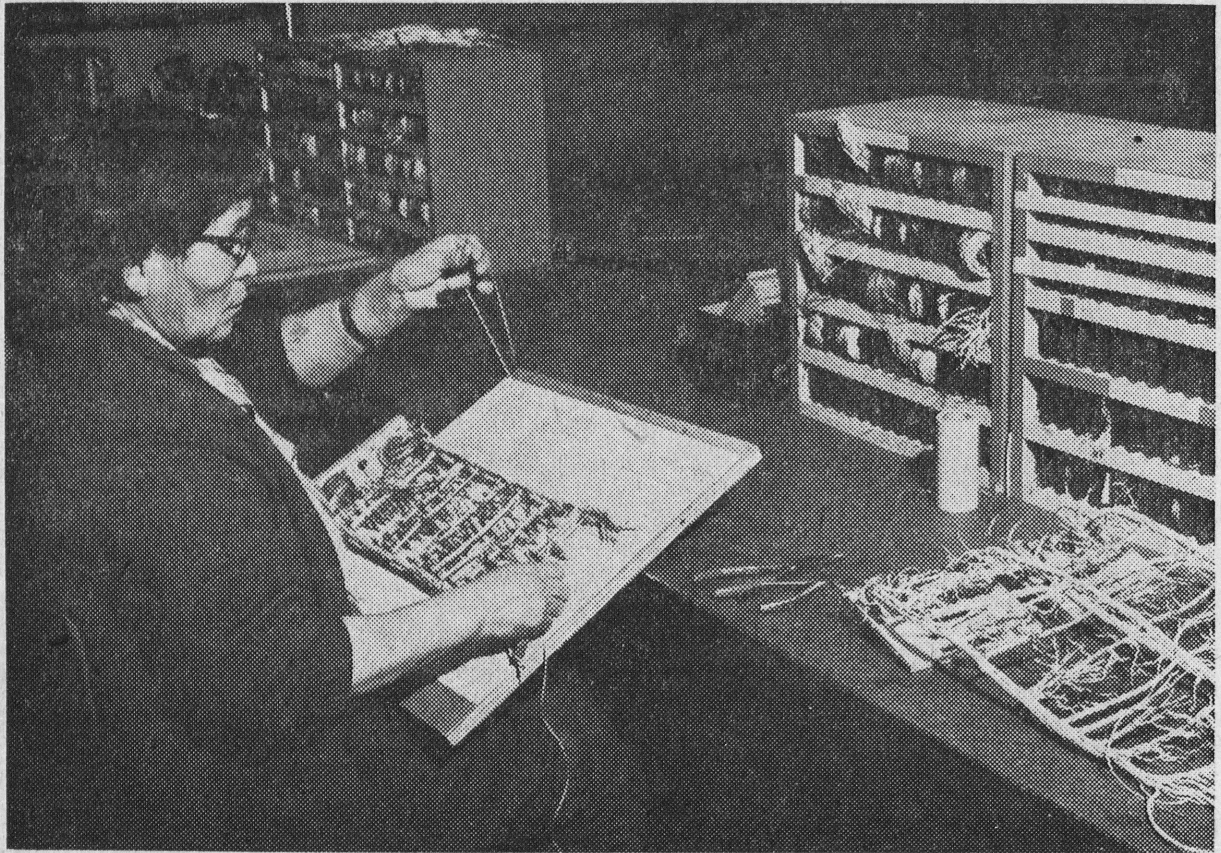
Kwii baa hani'ígíí níléi Wááshindoon yá ndaahnishii binaanish nidaat'igóó naanish náás deiit'ééh danilíinii baa hani'go bikáá'. 1956 wolyéego yihah yéé bini nda'azhnishígíí kót'éego yaa halni' lá Indian Binant'a'í Glenn L. Emmons ha'nínígíí. Díí kwii hani' ha'nínígíí t'áa naakits'áadah nínádízi' bik'eh 'ákót'éego naaltsoos yah 'anáha'níí. Kéyah Binant'a'í ha'nínígíí naaltsoos bit yah 'anáha'níí. K'ad Kéyah Binant'a'í nílínígíí Fred A. Seaton wolyé. Díí k'ad kwe'é baa hani'go naaltsoos bee yah 'anídahaas'nil ha'nínígíí níléi 'ada-hwiis'ágóó Wááshindoon bá da'íníishii bahani' danilíinii t'áa 'át'é 'ahíidzogo baa hani'.

Náhást'éí ts'áadah dóó bi'qá 'ashdladiin dóó bi'qá tá'ági yihah yéedáá' Naabeehó diné'é ba'á'chíní dji' ts'áadahdi míil yilt'éego da'ólta' nt'éé'. 'Aadóó 'ólta'ágíí ts'ídá t'áa 'íyisíí baa hwiinít'jigo k'ad naadiin 'asdladi míil dóó bi'qá naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qá tseebídiin dóó bi'qá tsosts'id yilt'éego da'ólta'go yíhai. Indians danilíinii náadaatahgoó kéédahat'íinii dó' hastóí, 'índa sáanii da t'áa dahóyáanii 'ihoo'ahígíí bá hadahaazt'i' silj'go k'ad ta' naaltsoos yidahooh'aah.

'Aadóó 'índa níléi reservation deiit'niigo Indians bá nidahasdzogóó t'áadoo le'é kéyah bikáá' dahólónii, 'índa teeyi'di dahólónii da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago k'ad nát'áá' bee banída'iideetgo bá 'adaalyaa. 'Aadóó 'índa ta' dabikéyah dóó t'áa 'áyidigi naanish bá hadahaazt'i'go k'ad t'áa 'áyidigi naanish bá dahóló. Relocation deiit'niigo naanish biniyé 'ada'iinéhígíí dó' t'áa 'a'itso bich'i' 'qá'át'é.

Kéyah binda'anishígíí dó' t'áa yá'át'éehgo náás deiit'ééh. Lahgoó tó bidáda'deest'ingo kodóó kéyah bikáá' bee nida'niyeesh. Kéyah ndahachxoghii baa 'aháyánígíí dó' baa nda'al-deeh. Nídíshchíi' ndahajiihgo 'aahoonihígíí t'áa náás dadeeskid. Tsiniheeshjii' la'í 'aa-

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Sarah Bradley is shown laying lacing in harness form for an Automatic Pilot. This harness has 130 circuits. Automatic Pilots as well as other electronic devices are manufactured at Lear, Incorporated, Flagstaff, Arizona. Several Navajo women are employed at the plant and as the plant expands others will be added.

Béesh t'ichii'ii 'atsinilt'ish bá ndaazt'i'igíí binjilnishgo bikáá' kwe'é. 'Alta' ndaazt'i'go ts'idá daats'i neeznádiin dóó bi'qá tádiin 'ahqah neelzhee'. T'áadoo 'ééhóziní t'óó 'altaa neeshzhee' 'iljí ndi t'áá shíí bééhózinígo 'alta' ndaazt'i'go 'át'é. Chidí naat'a'í shíí bíí naaznil dooleet díí kwii binjilnishgo biká'ágíí. Sarah Bradley wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'atah naalnishígíí. Díí naanish ha'nínígíí Dook'o'ostíid bine'ji Kin Łaní hoolyéhégi Lear, Inc. wolyéego bił dah 'oonéet. Kwii biká'ági 'át'éego Naabeehó Ła' 'ákwii ndaalnish. T'áá yéego naanishígíí ntsaa siljí'go shíí Diné Ła' naanish bá náadahódlqó dooleet 'ákwii.

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hoonih siljí'. 'Índa tó kq'í dóó níłch'i tikoní wolyéego łeeyi' dahólónígíí dó' k'ad t'áá yéego binda'anish.

Níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó 'atdó' manufacturing plants dóó processing plants deiłnigo t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo bił nahaz'q. 'Áko 'áájí naanish danilíinii dó' Ła' bits'a nidaazt'i'go t'áadoo le'é bá 'adaal'í. 'Ákót'éego da'ínishígíí t'áá lq'í da bi'ílnii. Indians bá nidaahasdzo bił'áhgi naanish yee' dó' Ła' t'áá bá 'áhoolé'égi 'ádanoh't'éeshłí dabi'di'níigo. 'Ákódaa-t'éhígíí binahjí'go k'ad Kingman, Arizona hoolyéegi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyaa. Hualapai dine'é k'ad lq'í naanish, bá hóló 'ákwe'é. Níléi ha'a'aah biyaají Cherokee, North Carolina hoolyéedi 'atdó' t'áá 'ákót'é. Cherokee dine'é kéyah bá náahasdzooídoó t'áá

'áyídigi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyaa-go k'ad lq'í 'ákwii naanish bá dahóló. Na'ní-zhoozhí hoolyéegi dó' naanish Ła' bił ni'nínáago k'ad 'ákwii Diné Ła' naanish bá dahóló.

Relocation deiłnigo naanish dahólóqógóó 'ada'iínéhígíí dó' t'áá yéego deinízin daazłjí' Indians 'at'qá dah naazhjaagóó. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego bahani' niljígo naaltsoos yah 'aná-yoo'nil lá Indians Yinant'a'í nilíinii.

INDIAN BUREAU REPORTS EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FISCAL 1956

Significant advances in Indian education and a broadening of economic opportunities for tribal members were achieved in the fiscal year which ended last June 30, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn L. Emmons reported to Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Section. The report is included in the Department's annual report for fiscal 1956.

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Mr. Maurice McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Navajo Tribe, is shown with the Grazing Committee and other tribal employees working out details of the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. The Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council named Mr. McCabe last fall as coordinator of the Feed Grain Program. Much credit for the success of the Program goes to Mr. McCabe and his committee.

'Aak'eedqá' naadqá' ndahageehígíí baa hwiinít'ígíígo Maurice McCabe díí naadqá' ndahageehígíí yinaaghaago hazhó'ó ła' dooníít hodoo'niid. Nihinant'a'í 'alqájjí' dah sidáhígíí 'ákót'éego yee haadzí'go kodóo Mr. McCabe binaanish siljį'. Kwii naaltsoos biká'ígíí 'íídqá' diné naadqá' yindadoolnishii neinitingo bik'i nii'níł. Haidqá' naadqá' ndahageehgo baa na'asdee' yęę 'éi k'ad 'altso ła' yidzaago t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo baa na'asdee'. 'Áko díí nihahastói Mr. McCabe ha'nínígíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo yaa na'azh'eezh.

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In Education Commissioner Emmons reported a seven per cent increase in Navajo school enrollment bringing the total up to a record level of 25,287 students as contrasted with about 14,000 in 1953. In five other tribal areas a "pilot" program of adult education was launched to provide the people with literacy in English and other basic training.

On the economic front good progress was achieved in further development of reservation resources, attraction of new industry to the periphery of reservations, and provision of relocation services to Indian workers and families seeking job opportunities in metropolitan areas.

Resource development was pushed through, continued extension of Indian irrigation projects, additional expansion of soil and moisture conservation work, and other similar activities. Sales and local use of Indian timber were sharply stepped up in the calendar year 1955 bringing in a total income of nearly \$12,000,000 for the Indian owners or nearly a third higher than in 1954. Combined income from oil and gas reached an all-time high of more than \$41,000,000.

A program to foster the establishment of manufacturing or processing plants on the periphery of reservations was set up under an Assistant to the Commissioner and

numerous contacts were made with industrial firms throughout the country. By June 30, plants of this type were either operating or definitely in process at Kingman, Arizona, near the Hualapai Reservation; Cherokee, North Carolina near the Cherokee Reservation; and Gallup, New Mexico near the Navajo Reservation.

The number of individuals who applied for and received relocation assistance increased to 5,316 as compared with 3,461 the preceeding year. The 1956 total included 1,051 family groups, 732 unattached men and 373 unattached women.

Yá'át'éehgo Naanish Náás Yit'ihgi

Wááshindoon yá ndaalinshii t'áá 'altso ts'í-dá hazhó'ó hadaalzíd. Yá'át'éehgo binaanish deiit'éhii t'áá 'altsó bééhózinigo 'óólzin. Interior Department Incentive Award Program deiit'niigo bá dahólq. 'Áko níléi ha'át'éegi da naanish yá'át'éehgo ła' jįł'ígíígo bee hwééhoo-zijhgo naaltsoos bee hálák'eeltsos. Béeso dó' naakidi neeznádiin bóoltq'go. Tségháhoodzá-nídóo bilagáana táłt'éego 'ákót'éego naaltsoos

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Students come in pairs at the Rock Point School. Shown, left to right, are the twin daughters of Joe Johnson of Rock Point and Juan Yazzie of Chinle.

Tsé Ntsaa Deez'áhi hoolyéedi 'átchíní naaki niláago da'ólta' hazlji' niigo kwii bikáá'. 'At'ééké yázhí kwii da'ólta'go biká'ágíí naakishchíin danilj jini. Bitági 'agodígíí diné Joe Johnson wolyé ba'átchíní lá. Nááná'ígíí 'éi Juan Yazzie wolyé ba'átchíní jini.

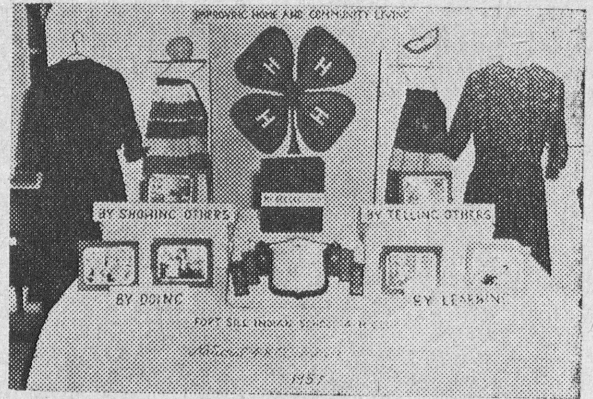
(Continued from page 5)

bee bílák'e dahaas'nil haidáq'. Mr. Robert W. Young wolyé ta'. 'Éi General Superintendent deitniigo 'alqaji' naat'aanii nilínigíí yit naalnish. Nááná ta' 'éi Patrick Nelson wolyé. 'Éi 'éiyá Siláoo Yinant'a'i nilj. Nááná ta' 'éi Paul Krause deitni. 'Éi 'éiyá Branch of Land Operation deitniigo kéyah bi'oonishji' atah bóhólnííh. Díí k'ad t'ált'éego Naanish Yá'át'éehgo 'Aalnííji naaltsoos bee bílák'e dahaas'nil.

Mr. Young deitniínigíí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego nizhónigo 'íí'jigo bee baa has'nih lá. Kóq nihitahgo lq'í ndanideeh k'ad. "Díí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego t'áá nináháhááh bik'eh hahinidéhígíí ts'idá t'áá ta' néidii'ááh shíí nizhónigo 'álya daaníigo yaa dahalni'. 'Índa ta' t'áá 'ákódaaníigo naaltsoos nihich'i' 'ádeit'i' níléi da'niíts'áá'déé', niigo yee haadzíí G. Warren Spaulding deitniigo Tségháhoodzánidóo 'alqaji' naat'aanii nilínigíí.

Díí Navajo Yearbook deitniínigíí Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii hani' yá 'álah 'ánidayiil'ijhgo 'éi bee ninát'ááh. Da'íníishgóó, 'índa naanish ta' daadzaagóó ts'idá t'áá 'aktso yaa halni' díí naaltsoos biyi'. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é Naabeehó dine'é bá baa ntsináadahakees daniliinii da t'áá 'aktso bikáá' 'ónál'ijh.

Kóhoot'éédáq' naanish daazlji'ii da t'áá 'aktso yaa halni'. 'Áko díí naaltsoosígíí ts'idá t'áá 'iíyisíí t'áá 'ákónéehé 'át'éego baa ntsáhakees. Háálá díí naaltsoosígíí hazhó'ó 'it



At a recent Comanche County 4-H Club Contest, the Fort Sill Indian School won first place for the best window display showing the club's activities. The school will receive the Coachs Trophy for the best display.

4-H Club wolyéego bee lá'i 'ídljigo t'áadoo le'é yá'át'éehgo bee da'iináanii bídahoo'aah. Hooghan góne' haz'áq dóó níléi na'aldloosh bee da'iináagi, 'índa kéyah bee da'iináagi da bee bídahoo'aah. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ta' 'ákót'éego yee 'atah danilj ha'niigo kwii baa hani'. T'áadoo le'é 'éé' da 'ádaat'éii kwii dah dahidénilgo biká'ágíí 'ádayiilaa lá. Comanche County 4-H Club Contest wolyéego da'nil'j baa na'asdee'go yee dahoneesnáá lá.

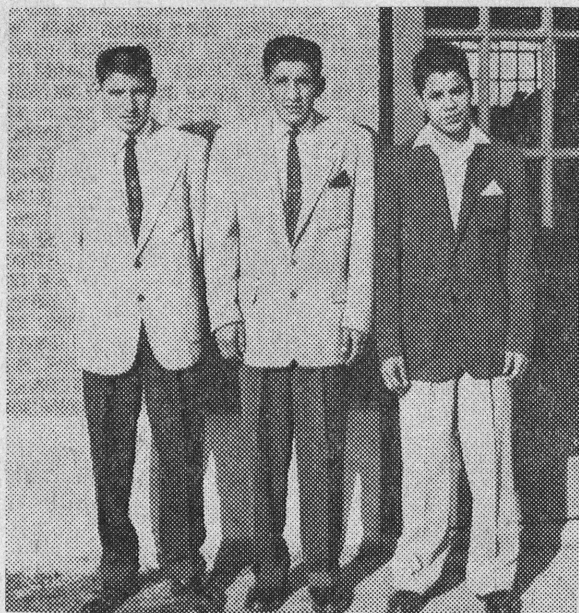
halni'go t'áá 'éi bik'ehgo kodóó náásgóó naalnish náadadoodleeti baa ntsinááhakees dooleef. Díí k'ad nihahastói Mr. Young wolyéhígíí 'ákót'éego yinaalnishgo yá'át'éehgo bee náás hooldoh.

Bilagáana siláoo yinant'a'i niljigo Mr. Nelson deitniínigíí 'éi kwii kót'éego baa hani'. Náhást'éí ts'áadah dóó bi'qa 'ashdladiin dóó bi'qa dí'igi yihah yéedáq' níléi háádéé' shíí nihaa níyá. Binaanish ch'ínit'i' silj'í dóó t'áá hooshch'i' siláoo nanitinígíí yaa n'dií'eezh. 'Índa bigáál daniliinii da yá'ádaat'éehii yá shóyoost'e'. Bee 'at'h'i' dahani'ígíí da. 'Ákót'éego siláoo yá'át'éehgo náás yoonígo k'ad tseebídiin dóó bi'qa tsosts'id bá ndaalnish. Díí k'asdáq' t'áá 'aktso Diné t'éiyá 'ádaat'j. Hastáqago 'éi doo Naabeehó danilj da.

Mr. Nelson t'áá bí bisiláoo yá hoo'áatgo, 'índa t'áá bí t'áá bí bééhózinígi yee neinitingo k'ad yá'át'éehgo binaanish deit'ééh. 'Índa hastói Tségháhoodzánigi 'álah nádlee'hígíí da yit yaa nídaat'jigo yá'át'éehgo naanish náás yit'ih siláoo bí haz'áqíí.

Nááná kwii baa nááhání'ígíí Paul Krause wolyé. Kéyah baa 'áháyáqíí binaanish niljigo 'ashdla' náahai yéedáq' nihaa níyá. 'Ídídáq'

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These three Navajo boys in the picture were blue and red ribbon winners in a recent Comanche County Dress Revue. They attend Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton, Oklahoma. They are, left to right, Wallace Begay, Fred Norris, and Charles Billie.

Ílélí halgai hatéél hoolyéedi Comanche County Dress Revue wolyéego 'éé' bee hada'dí-t'éii dadínóol'íí biniyé 'álah 'azl'í'. Naabeehó 'ashiiké danil'jigo kwii naaltsoos yik'i naazínigíí 'íidáq' 'áadi 'atah dahoneesnáá lá. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi 'atah da'ólta' lá 'ashiiké. Wallace Begay dóo Fred Norris dóo Charles Billie daolyé jini.

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dibé binaaltsoos ha'nínigíí baa saad 'agháqgo. T'áá 'éi bik'ehgo na'nilkaadi deiłni 'áldó'. Ílélí dibé bidahidí'níí baa nida'asdee' dóo wóshdégé' díí naaltsoos baa saad hólóqgo hodi-deeshzhiizh. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánigí 'álah nádleełhígíí yiniinaa bilagáana yik' na'ahiyá-daalti'go hoolzhiizh. 'Aadóo naaltsoosígíí háadidooníí nááhodoo'niid. 'Éi ílélí ha'a'ahdégé' t'áá 'ákót'éego bee hoo'a' díí naaltsoos háadidooníígi. 'Áko ndi t'áá baa saad hóló t'áá 'íiyisíí. Ts'ídá t'aa 'íiyisíí diné yee 'at'ch'i' ndaastee' sil'íí góne' jiniyá díí Mr. Krause ho'di'nínigíí.

'Ayahoolni'ígíí baqgo ts'ídá t'áá baa saad hólóni baa saad hólóqgo 'ahoolzhiizh díí naaltsoos. Náhást'éits'áadah dóo bi'qá 'ashdladiin dóo bi'qá tá'agi yihah yéedáq' 'índa ílélí diné bił dah nahaz'áqgóo dibé binant'a'í wolyéii hólóq dooleet hodoo'niid. 'Éi hastóí Tségháhoodzánigí 'álah nádleełhígíí 'ákót'éego yaa nidaast'íid. Díí dibé binant'a'í ha'níigo nii'níligíí 'atah nayik'í yádaalti'go díí naaltsoos bi-



Sergeant S. J. Brigante of the Air Force Special Weapons Center in Albuquerque shows a model of an F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter to Mr. Leo Etcitty of Hunter's point near Saint Michaels, Arizona. Planes like the F-100 will use a high speed ballistics test range now being planned for the southwest corner of the vast Navajo Reservation. (Official USAF Photo)

Sergeant S. J. Brigante wolyé siláoo kwii diné la' yik' 'ahit halni'go bik'ágíí. Be'eldiila Šinildí siláoo dah yinéłgíí la' 'át'í. Dinéłhígíí 'éi Leo Etcitty, Tsénáshchii' hoolyéedóo. Chidí naat'a'í F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter deiłniigo bee da'ahijigánigíí be'elyaago dah joo'áat. 'Ákódaat'éhígíí sh'íí kwii bee na'idahotaah dooleet hastóí hazhó'ó yee 'ahada'deest'áqgo.

k'ehgo na'nilkaadi ha'nínigíí háadidooníí hodoo'niid.

'Íidáq' díigi 'át'éego naaltsoos baa hwiinít'jigo Mr. Krause wolyéhígíí t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá hótsoago 'atah yinaashnish sil'íí. T'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá nahonit'ago haz'áq lá ndi, 'ha'ólnínigíí binahj'í, 'índa bił 'ééhózinígíí binahj'í yá'a-t'éehgo díí naaltsoos háadilnéehgo 'atah yinaashnish. Jó kodóo naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'nilkaadi wolyéhígíí háadilyaa sil'íí dóo ílélí ha'a-'aahgóo bił 'é'elyaa. 'Éi kóhoot'éedáq' T'áqchil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'asdla'góo yootkaatgo Kéyah Binant'a'í ha'níinii yee lq 'as'íí.

'Áko díí 'ákót'éego Mr. Krause binaanish naazt'i' sil'ígíí bee baa ha'niihgo naaltsoos bee bílák'eeltsooz. Béeso 'éi naakidi neeznáadiin bik'í dah sinilgo.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Mr. Robert W. Young, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Navajo Agency, Mr. Patrick Nelson, Chief of the Navajo Agency Branch of Law and Order, and Mr. Paul Krause who heads the Range Activity under the Agency Branch of Land Operations have been award-

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All types of vehicle are being used to transport grain from the warehouse to the feed lots under the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. It is estimated that between 24,000 and 50,000 tons of grain will have been used under the program before it is completed.

Dibé naadqá' dei'aat dooleetii ndahageeh yéedqá' 'át'é kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Naadqá' bee nidoojihii biká nídahodidits'ihgo baa nida'asdee' daatahgóó. Ła' t'áa shq bitsinaabqas dahólqgo diigi 'át'éego naadqá' bitis dadeesk'idgo yee ndayiizyí. Naadqá' nidahageehígíí bida'deezh-nish dóó nléi ts'idá bíghah da'azljj'ji' t'áatáhádi míl dah 'adiyédlo'go one ton deitnínígíí naadiin díidi míl héét dóó níwohji' bíghahgo diné biljj' dahólóonii bá ndahaasgjj' dooleet t'áa 'át'é 'ahíidzoogo.

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and Superior Performance Certificates and cash in the amount of \$200.00 each under the Interior Department Incentive Award Program.

Mr. Young was given the award in recognition of his outstanding work in the development and publication of the Navajo Yearbook. In making the presentation General Superintendent G. Warren Spaulding noted that "The Yearbook has been well received, not only among the Bureau staff, but by the interested public generally, as evidenced by the many congratulatory letters we have received since the document became available."

The Navajo Yearbook is compiled by the Bureau. It contains an appendix of descriptive and statistical information essential to sound program planning, and broad understanding of Navajo problems.

The publication also contains a detailed report of the previous year's accomplishments under both the Long Range and the Regular programs. The Bureau and the Tribe, in conformity with commissioner Emmons policy of looking ahead to discern and prepare for future problems before they arise, are now planning for the coming years. The yearbook thus becomes an important planning document.

Mr. Nelson who came to the Navajo Agency in 1954 has developed, for the first time in the Navajo history, a modern, well equipped organized police force on the Reservation. The force is composed of 87 officers. Of these only six of them are not Navajos.

Mr. Nelson's patient planning, technical knowledge

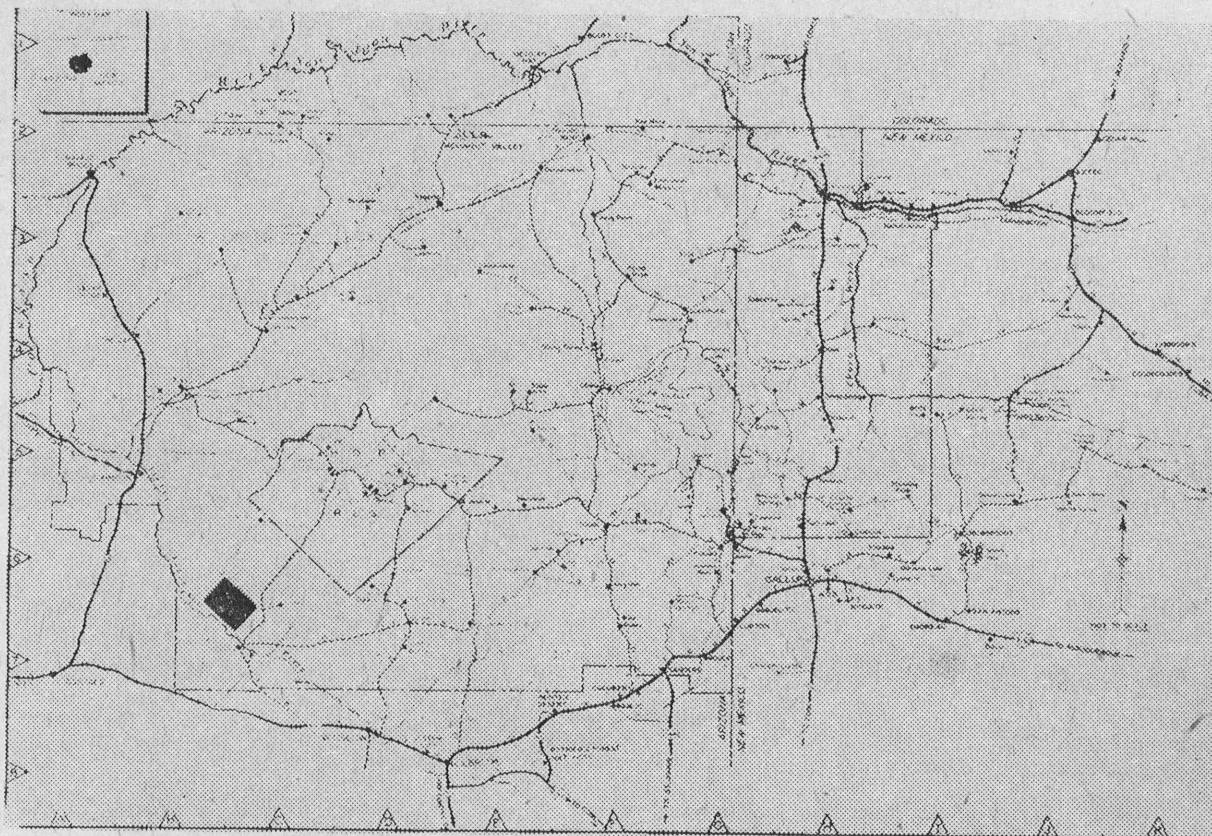
and skill in working cooperatively and harmoniously with the Navajo people in development of a Police Force modeled after the best in the nation has been recognized by the Department of the Interior in the award of much deserved Certificate of Superior Performance.

Mr. Paul Krause entered on duty as Range Conservationist at the Navajo Agency in 1952. At that time the long disputed revision of regulations governing grazing on the Navajo Reservation was approaching its climax. Since the Livestock Reduction period of the 1930's livestock and grazing privileges had been the subject of continuous controversy between the Navajo people and the Department of the Interior. In 1948 the Secretary of Interior extended to the Navajo Tribe the opportunity to revise the Reservation Grazing Regulations in a form more acceptable to Navajo stockmen.

Fraught with emotion and fear, the issue was perennially a subject of heated Council discussions until, in 1953, a system of District Grazing Committees was established by the Council to jointly work out a set of revised Grazing Regulations.

Mr. Krause's patient and skillful leadership brought direction to the work of the District Grazing Committees. This ultimately resulted in the adoption of a new set of Grazing Regulations by the Tribal Council. These were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 25, 1956.

In recognition of the important part played by Mr. Krause, he received the Interior Department Superior Performance Award.



This map shows the approximate location of the planned high speed ballistics test range for joint use of the Air Force, Navy, and Atomic Energy Commission. The range site is shown as the black rectangle in the lower left hand corner. (Official USAF photo)

Kwe'é naaltsoos biká'ágíí Diné bikéyah be'elyaago bikáá'. Kéyah bikáa'gi t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet dóo chidí naat'a'í da kodóo náádadiilwo' dooleet ha'niigo siláoo nihídayókeedí-áíí véego dithitgo bikáá'.

Kéyah Bikáá' Na'ídahonitaah Dooleetii

Siláoo nida'alt'a'ígíí t'áadoo le'é ndeítkaahgo niyéeda'diitjiihii bił haz'áqđéé' Naqbeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi kéyah łahgo haz'á dayííkeed ha'niigo baa hani'. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánídi 'álah nádleehígíí k'ad naaltsoos bee bich'i' siltsooz. Ha'át'éego shíí hastóí yee 'ahada'di-doot'áát. Biniiyé kéyah nihéékeedii 'éí kwe'é t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet ha'níí lá. Siláoltsooi nida'alt'a'ígíí, 'índa táłkáá'j'í siláoo danilíinii, dóo Atomic Energy Commission wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'éí yee łá'í daniljigo kwii binaanish 'ádeilééh lá hazhó'ó t'áa 'altso bee lá da'azłj'go. High speed ballistics deit-niigo dayózhíí lá díí nabídahoniitaah dooleet ha'nínígíí. T'áadoo le'é dadildongo kodóo bee-eldqoh bik'a' nahalingo hahalyeedii 'óolyé jiní ballistic. Ła' shíí níléí yót'ááh gódeg 'aní-deisih dooleet kodóo. 'Ákót'éego na'alkáahígíí yidoo'aat daaníí lá.

Díí kéyah t'áa 'áhoołts'íísigo nihóókeed ha'nínígíí Tségháhoodzánídi baa hwiinist'ijidgo kéyah bik'é na'iilyéegi t'éiyá baa yádaátí'.

T'áa nináháhááh bik'eh daats'í bik'é nihich'í' i'ideet dooleet daaní hastóí. Díí kéyah baa hwiinít'ínígíí 'éí Tsiizizii dahojinínidóo 'e'e 'aah bjch'ijigo haz'á t'áa bíyó náhookqs bóho-dítgizgo. 'Ákwii diné doo ts'ídá lq'í kéédaha-t'j'í da jiní. Díí kéyah wókeedígíí naaniigo 'ashdladi tsin sitáq dóo náasee 'éí 'ashdla'áa-dahdi tsin sitá 'ahonítso go dayókeed lá. 'Éí ts'ídá 'íiyisíí bá si'qá dooleet. 'Áádóo náada-binaagóo shíí 'éí instrumentation stations deit-niigo bee hada'alz'idii naaznil dooleet. Níłch'i hani'í ha'nínígíí da bá nahaz'áq dooleet.

Ch'il ndi doo ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí bikáá' hólqo da lá díí kéyah. 'Áádóo níléí ts'ídá łáhá da 'índa náadahaltj'ih. 'Áko t'áa bidziilgo na'al-dloosh bikáá' dah yilyéekígíí t'áa doo ts'ídá bohónéedzq da. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é łeeyi'di dahólóonii ndi t'áa 'ádin. 'Éí t'áa 'íídqá' naas-káá' lá. 'Ákót'éego kéyah haz'áanii 'át'éé lá. Haa'át'éé shq' shin hóla.

Níléí náadaatáhgóó 'atdó' 'ákót'éego bá nahaz'áqgo 'át'é daaní. Díí kwii kéyahágíí bee

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niha'deet'áqgo 'éi nááná'ahgóó danilínígíí naakigo t'óó nahjì kódoólníí. Háálá 'áájigo béeso t'óó 'ahayóí bąqđ 'íłı daaníigo yaa ní-daat'ıı lá bilagáana. 'Áádóó 'ında na'alkaah dóó na'ihonitaah ha'nínígíí t'áá 'íyisíí bá 'ihónéedząqgo haz'ą daaní 'atdó'. T'áadoo le'é báá dahadzid danilínii 'éi dooda. Łahda dadoohts'a'go híłéi háadi shıı bee na'ihonitaahgo t'áadoo le'é didooldool jini daha'níigo dadoohts'a' łeh. 'Ákó daat'éhígíí 'éi doo ła' yidoo'aat da kwe'é. Jó daaníí lá bilagáana.

Níłéi Nevada wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'di 'atdó' t'áá kót'éego ła' bá haz'ą, Tonopah Ballistics Range deilnígíi. Kojí kýchah bee niha'deet'áqgo 'éi t'óó k'éé'doolchxool daanii lá. Be'eldiila Sinildi dó' chidí naat'a'í bidah 'ada'iiníłígíí bá náhoot'aah, 'atdó' t'áá bił na'alkaahgo. 'Éi dó' 'áádoolzııł kojí kýchah bee niha'deet'áqgo daaníí lá. California hoolyéedi dó' łahgo Edwards Air Force Base hoolyéego haz'ą, 'éi daats'ı 'atdó' dooleet daaníí lá. 'Éi 'ákódaadzaago 'éi kwii t'áá 'íyisíí t'áá hótsaago naanish hadoot'ih.

Níłéi Florida hoolyéedi 'atdó' t'áá 'ákót'éego ła' bá haz'ą. Hastóí béesh bąqđ dah naaz'áni danilínii ła' 'ákóq naasht'eezhgo 'éi 'áadi naanish deil'éełgi deinéel'ıı dóó bee bił ndahazni'. Tségháhoodzánígi dó' hastóí bee bił nidahazni' díi naanish danilıı dooleet'ígíi kýchah bee 'a'deet'áqgo. 'Íishjąq shıı 'áttsé hazhó'ó nihá bééhodoozııł daaníigo yee da hool'a'.

Háadi da díi kýchah bee 'aha'deet'áqgo, 'ında naanish dooleet ha'nínígíí k'ídahineestahgo diné t'áá 'albáago hadít'éii naakidi neeznádiin bíıghahgo naanish bá hólqo dooleet ha'níí lá kwe'é.

NEW TEST RANGE PLANNED FOR NAVAJO TRIBAL LAND

The Air Force's Air Research and Development Command and the Navajo Tribal Council have announced that a site on the Navajo Reservation in the desert wastelands of north-central Arizona is being considered as the location for a joint high speed ballistics test range which would be used by the Air Force, Navy and Atomic Energy Commission.

Preliminary discussions with the Navajo Tribal Council have been based on leasing the land at an annual rental fee. The site, located north-west of Winslow, Arizona, will be in a nearly uninhabited area. The principal test area would measure about five by fifteen miles, and a number of very much smaller tracts would be leased at other locations for the construction of instrumentation stations.

The test range site, which is in an area of extremely low annual rainfall and scant vegetation, is of little value for grazing. Surveys have shown that it probably has little or no mineral value.

Use of the range will enable the Air Force, Navy and AEC to end Special Weapon operations on at least two other existing ranges which no longer meet modern military test requirements. This will result in substantial dollar saving, as well as providing greater effectiveness in testing new weapons coming into the United States inventory. No nuclear weapons will be tested on the range.

As previously announced, the AEC's new Tonopah Ballistics Range in Nevada was established on an interim basis, and will be discontinued when the new range is established. The Air Force also plans to discontinue tests at its Kirtland Precision Bombing Range southwest of Albuquerque and possibly at the Ballistic Test Facility at Edwards Air Force Base in California, when the new range is established.

Members of the Navajo Tribal Council were flown to Florida last summer to observe operations at a somewhat similar military test range. At that time, the entire Council was briefed on the proposed Arizona range and gave unanimous approval to carry out survey work.

The joint high speed ballistics test range will involve a total cost of approximately four and a half million dollars and will employ about 200 civilians and about 20 Air Force personnel.

'Ółta' Yinant'a'í Náánásdlıı'ıı

Níłéi Dzilyi' 'Ółta' hoolyéedi 'ólta' yindaal-nishígíi ła' Thomas Tommany wolyéego School principal deilnínígíi nıııı nt'ée'. Nt'ée'go k'ad school superintendent deilnígíi 'aląjıı' bóhólnihígíi 'ábi'diilyaa lá. School principal deilnínígíi 'éi híłéi bá da'ólta'ı danilínii t'áá kónighánigo yıł ndaalnishiı 'óolyé. Superintendent deilnínígíi hótsaago bóhólníıł dóó 'ında 'ólta' t'áá nąhwiist'ąq nt'ée' yá yáłti. 'Ółta' haz'ągi t'áá t'óó'góó nda'anishígíi da bee bóhólníıł. 'Ákót'éhígíi 'óolyé school superintendent.

'Áłtséedąq' 'ólta' yinant'a'ı nııııııı 'éi George A. Boyce deilnııı nt'ée'. Jó nt'ée' 'éi naanish ła' baa náadeet'áqgo Mr. Tommany 'áajıı' 'ábi'doodzil lá. Mr. Boyce deilnínígíi t'áá 'ólta' haz'ąjıı 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá ndi t'áá nıłtéel nt'ée' yiniıyé tádígháah dooleet lá. Ts'ídá haayit'éego 'ólta' shıı 'átchını bá yá'át'éeł dooleet ha'níigo 'áajıı biniıyé na'alkaahígíi 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá. T'áá łą'ígóó hoł 'éédahoozingo shıı híłéi ha'a'aahdi Congress deilnígíi dah nahásztánígíi bił nıda-hozhdoolnih. 'Áádóó 'ında haayit'éego yaa ntsínáadaakees dooleet.

'Ółta' bindajilnishígíi 'átah dzizłıı'go kwii hastóí 'atnáánát'ázhígíi bee hoł ch'ihoot'ą. 'Akwiı Dr. Boyce haadzıı'go 'anı 'Kwe'é k'ad t'áadoo le'é baa ch'ihodeesh'áatgo bee shá

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hoo'a'igíí t'áa hazhó'ó baa shíł hózho. Díí baa ch'ihonish'aah nilíinii 'éí diné t'áa béédahonohsinii k'ad nihinant'a'í náánásdlíí. Diné t'áa béédahoniilzinii nihinant'a'í nihá 'ánáá-nályaagíí t'áa hazhó'ó baa shíł hózho," níigo yee haadzíí. 'Éí Thomas Tommany deiłnínígíí 'áátyílníí lá.

'Áádóó 'índa yá'át'ééh nihinant'a'í náásí-nídlí'ígíí daha'niigo diné k'é yééda'ahishjaa'.

'Aadóó 'índa Dr. Boyce deiłnigo 'ólta' yinant'a'í nilíí nt'é'ígíí dó' t'áa 'ákónáánát'é. Ts'ídá nízhońigo 'ólta' yá naha'áago, 'índa Naabeehó yinaalnishgo hoolzhiizh. 'Áko k'ad kodóo bee haa ntsinááhakeesgo naanish haa náádeet'á ha'nínígíí Indians danilíinii t'áa bídeét'i' nilíinii bi'oonishii haanáadeet'áq lá. T'ah nt'éé' lá t'áa 'ákót'éego naanish há ła' nááyíil'íih teh, jó 'íłíigo bee haa ntsáhakees k'ad. Háálá t'áadoo le'é Indians bee bich'í' 'anídahazt'i'ii t'áa 'altso hoł bééhózin.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT INTERMOUNTAIN

Mr. Thomas Tommany, former principal of the Intermountain School, has been promoted to the position of school superintendent at the same school.

Mr. Tommany replaces Dr. George A. Boyce who has accepted an assignment as an Education Specialist on the Washington Office staff. Dr. Boyce and others will be working for the next two years or more on a survey of Indian education in public, Federal, and Mission schools in the United States and Alaska. This survey will result in a special report to Congress. The finding of the study are to be used as further guidelines for all Indian education.

Dr. Boyce in making the announcement of the promotion of Mr. Thomas Tommany to the position of school superintendent had this to say about Mr. Tommany. "It gives me pleasure to announce that Mr. Thomas Tommany is the superintendent of Intermountain School. This school is fortunate in having our successful and friendly Principal promoted to Superintendent."

Congratulations to Mr. Tommany are in order for his promotion.

Dr. Boyce is also to be congratulated for the splendid job he has done during the years he has served as superintendent of the Intermountain School. We are all certain he will do an equally splendid job in his new assignment.

Naanish Biniyé Dabi'dókeed . . .

(New York Times)

Dziłyi' 'Ólta' hooleyéedi Naabeehó dine'é ba'átchíní da'ólta'ágíí t'áa hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo naanish yidahoo'aah sha'shin. 'Áyaaní da bá nda'anishii shí kwiigo nisin, dzqadi shá ndoolnish daaniigo t'áa hazhó'ó yich'í' 'at'ch'áqah nidaa'na' ha'niigo baa dahani'.

K'ad díí dqajj' ch'ééh hoolzhiizhígíí 'ólta' yíghah da'ast'í'ígíí ndi t'áa 'ákónáánát'é. Díí kwii t'áátá'í 'ólta'idóo ch'ikéí dóo tsíłkéí naakidi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' yíghah náa-

da'astíí. Binaanish danilíinii, yiniyé 'ída-hooł'áq'ii t'áa 'at'áq bá dahólógo yee dah náadahidiikai. 'Ashiikéjii naanish 'at'áq 'áa-t'eetii daashíí néeláq' yiniyé 'idahoo'aah. Chidí bikáa'gi daazhijzhii háábídadzilne' bina'anish dóo hahool'á, 'índa ła' bik'í dah 'asdáhi bik'í nída'altih yidahoo'aah. 'At'éé-kéjii dó' t'áa 'ákót'éego naanish daashíí néeláq' yidahoo'aah. 'Azeé'ál'íí góne' nda'anish dóo hahool'á. ła film library services deiłnigo t'áadoo le'é danil'íigo bee 'idahoo'aahii baa 'aháyáq'jii yiniyé 'idahoo'aah lá.

'Aadóó 'índa bilagáana bizaad dóo naaltsoos da t'áa 'altsó yidahoo'aah. 'Aadóó 'índa t'áadoo le'é níléi náas yidiiskáq'góo biká 'adoolwol danilíinii da t'áa 'áltso bá 'at'kéé' sinil, jó níigo 'ólta' yinant'a'í Dr. George A. Boyce deiłnínígíí yaa halni'.

Díí Dziłyi' 'ólta' hooleyéegi k'ad 'átchíní naakidi míil dóo bi'áq táadi neeznádiin da'ótta'. T'áa 'íiyisíí t'áa náhodékaadgo kwii 'ólta' biniiyé kin sinil.

Kin Yii' Dabighanii

Díí 'átchíní kwii da'ótta'ágíí 'éí t'áa níléi dabikéyahdi t'áa hooghan yii' daneeyá. Kwii nehekáahgo 'éí t'áa 'at'áq kin yii' dah naazh-jaa'go naadiin tsosts'idgo bił haz'á. Naanish biyi' bídahoo'aahii 'éí naadiin díí sinil. Bii' da'jiiyánígíí dó' hóló. Auditorium deiłnigo bii' áłah ná'ádlehígíí dó' hóló. Náhást'éidi neeznádiin dah na'ístá bóhóoghah kóne'é. 'Azeé'ál'í dó' hóló. 'Índa kin bii' da'ólta'ii dó' ła' sinil. Biyi' nidajibéhígíí dó' hóló.

'Atchíní doo da'íłta'ágíí t'óó 'ahayóí kwe'é nehekááh. T'áadoo le'é doo bił béédahózinígíí baqgo 'ayóo daasti'. 'Índa t'áa níléi kéyahdi ndi díí 'átchíní ch'iyáán yá'adaat'éhii t'áa bee bich'í' 'anídahazt'i'. 'Áko ła' dabits'íinigo ndahakááh. Kodóo 'índa hazhó'ó baa 'ádahayáqgo, 'índa t'áadoo le'é yá'adaat'éehii bee nantingo yá'át'éehgo hidikááh.

'Ólta'jii 'adahakááh dóo níléi díkwii da béedahaháahgo náásgóo binaanish danilíi dooleetii ndeidiyii'aah. T'áa hooshch'í' táa' da ndeidiyii'aah ła'. 'Áko ła' doo bił yá'át'éeh dago 'éí t'óó nahjii kóyii'íih. 'Áko t'áa naakíi yidziil teh. ła' doo bił yá'ánáánát'éeh dago t'óó nahjii ninéidi'ááh. 'Áko t'áa tá'í yidziihígíí 'éí bił yá'át'éeh teh. 'Aadóó 'índa 'éí t'éiyá yíhooł'aahgo níléi'jii 'ólta' yíghah 'at'eeh.

Naanish t'óó 'ahayóí 'at'áq 'át'éego bídahoo'aah ha'nínígíí dó' t'áa 'aaníí 'ákót'é. 'At'éékéjii ła' naalyéhé bá hooghan góne' na'anish yidahoo'aah. 'Azeé'ál'íí góne' na-

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More and more of the Navajo children who are attending the Bordertown Dormitories are taking part in the activities of the schools. Picture is a group of children who are attending school at Snowflake, Arizona. At a recent program given by the school it was necessary for the group to sing but the organ broke and there was no way to accompany the group. Norman Lee from Fort Defiance who was able to play a guitar was called upon to accompany the group thus making the program a success.

Bordertown Dormitories deiłniiigo kin dah naazhjaa'góó Diné ba'áłchíní łá' 'atah da'ólta'. T'áá hazhó'ó 'ídaneeşdin şhą'shin 'áyaaní da k'ad t'áadóo le'é baa nda'aldeehgo yee 'atah nidaadleeh. Snowflake hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíi kwii łá' 'ákót'éego bikáá'. Ba'áłchíní da'ólta'ii 'áłah daazłíi'go 'áłchíní 'adaho'niitáál nít'ée' organ wolyéego bik'ehgo dahojitaalígíi yíchxą' jini. T'áá Diné 'ash-kii niljigo guitar deiłnínígíi 'ayóo yee naanéego 'éi choo'į bidiit'į' jini. 'Éi şhíi 'índa há yidiit-ts'a'go bik'ehgo dahojitáál.

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'anish da. 'Índa da'adą́ góne' nda'anishígíi dó'. 'Áadóo koi' dıkwıi şhıi bınáánaólta'. 'Ashiikéji 'éi chidí ndahachxóhii 'ánidaal'įigi yiniyé 'ídahoo' aah łá'. Béesh 'ahídadiiljeehi da. 'Índa łá' k'éé'dilyéehgi yídahoo' aah. Ch'i-yaán 'ál'įigi da. 'Aadóo koi' t'óó 'ahayóı bınáánaólta'. Naaltsoos bíhoo' aahgi dó' t'áá 'ii-yisíi bohodiikaal. Jó 'ákót'éego Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíi yaa halni' díi 'ólta' haz'ą́gi. Díi kodóo tsı́k'ei, 'índa ch'ik'ei da 'ólta' yíghah nda'ii-łeehii naanish bił béeadahózinígíi bą́ago da'nı́ch'ishidéé' t'áá hazhó'ó nihı́dayókeedgo 'át'é ní 'ałdó'. 'Áko k'ad t'óó baa ntsáhákeesgo Naabeehó wolyéii hazhó'ó nantingo la' yá'a-t'éehgo naalnish lá 'iljigo baa ntsáhákees, níi lá Dr. Boyce deiłniiigo 'ólta' yinant'a'ı nilínígíi.

Díi Dr. Boyce deiłnínígíi 'ólta' t'óó 'ahoolyaa yéedą́' 'áadi 'ólta' bınant'a'ı niljıi dooleet-ha'niigo yiniyé nibi' deeltı. 'Éi k'ad tseebí náahai yéedą́' 'ólta' 'ahoolyaa.

Ch'óoshdą́' 'éi kwii siláoo be'azee'ál'įi nt'ée' jini Bushnell General Hospital hoolyéego. 'Áadóo 'índa Wáashindoon bá 'oonish

Indians bił haz'ą́gi baa deet'ą. Yik'é nida'az-láago baa deet'ą. 'Azee'ál'į biniyé haz'ánée 'éi 'ánaszjıdgo t'óó 'ólta' 'ahoolyaa. Kin sinil yéé t'áá 'át'é hasht'ée daalyaago 'ólta' 'ahoolyaa.

Dr. Boyce wolyéego 'ólta' yinant'a'ı niljıi ha'nínígíi ch'óshdą́dą́' Tségháhoodzánigi 'ólta' yinant'a'ı niljıi nt'ée'. Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi Wáashindoon bá da'ólta'ágıi t'áá 'ałtso yinant'a'ı niljıi nt'ée'. Neeznáa daats'ı bınáahai Diné yitahjı naalnishgo. T'ah níwohdą́' 'éi nléi halgai hą́téel hoolyéeeji Lawrence, Kansas hoolyéegi 'atah 'ólta' yinaalnish nt'ée' lá 'ałdó'. Naaltsoos bídahoo' aah danilíinii yinaalnish nt'ée' lá. Náána t'ah níwohdıdą́' 'éi nléi dabıdziilgo da'ólta'góó dıkwıigo şhıi 'ıılta'la. Hartford, Connecticut hoolyéegi Trinity College hoolyéego 'ólta'. 'Ákwe'é 'atah 'ıılta' lá díi hastiin. Cornell University hoolyéegi dó'. 'Áadóo Columbia University hoolyéego dó' lá. 'Áko ts'ıdá t'áá 'ákónéehee ts'ı́k'ei, 'índa ch'ik'ei da nizhónigo neinitingo ch'éhékaáh.

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Boy Scout troop 23 of Chinle, Arizona was chosen to present to the Navajo Tribal Council during its recent session the state flag from the State of Utah. With the gift of the flag from Governor George Clyde of Utah the Council now has state flags from Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The vast Navajo Reservation covers portions of these three states.

Kéyah states daolyéego hótsoago hadahwiisdzooígíí bidah na'at'a'í state flags deiłniigo t'áá 'at'aa bee dahólóogo 'át'é. Tségháhoodzánídi hastói béesh baqah dah naaz'ání 'álah nádleeł gó-ne'é k'ad díí state flag deiłnínígíí táá dah sinil. Bee 'ahil' 'idlí dóo bee 'ahééháníih 'át'é díí dah na'at'a'í 'áhaa daha'niłgíí. Dah na'at'a'í 'ákée'di yah 'eeltsoozígíí Utah wolyéego hahoodzodéé'go yiltsooz. Governor George Clyde wolyéego 'áájí naat'áanii niłínígíí yee k'é nídzingo 'áádéé' ni-hahastói yich'í' 'áyiilaa lá. Ch'íníł hoolyéedóo 'ashiiké yázhí Boy Scouts yee 'atah danilínígíí bá niłi'dee'niłgo 'éi kwe'é hastói 'álah niłjigo dah na'at'a'í yah 'adeistsooz. Arizona dóo New Mexico wolyéego hahoodzooígíí dó' bidah na'at'a'í 'atah dah siłtsooz.

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NAVAHO STUDENTS GET PICK OF JOBS (New York Times)

Vocational training given at the Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah for Indians has proved so successful that employers are competing for the services of graduates.

Special skills of the 200 seniors in the 1957 class, who will be graduated April 30, range from body and fender repair to upholstering for the boys, and from hospital ward to film library service for girls.

Instruction covers a much broader range than the specialties the students pursue. Dr. George A. Boyce, School Superintendent, says that language, mathematics, people "cope with life no matter what their changing circumstances may be."

Twenty-three hundred young Navajos now are studying on the 300-acre campus. Expansive as this layout may seem by normal collegiate standards, it seems somewhat restricted, at first, to the students. They come from a 15-million-acre reservation that takes in a large part of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

Twenty-seven dormitories on campus

But the youngsters, most of them reared in hogans, a kind of mud hut, are amazed at facilities of the school. These facilities include 27 dormitories, 24 vocational shops, dining halls, a 900-seat auditorium, a hospital, and other school buildings.

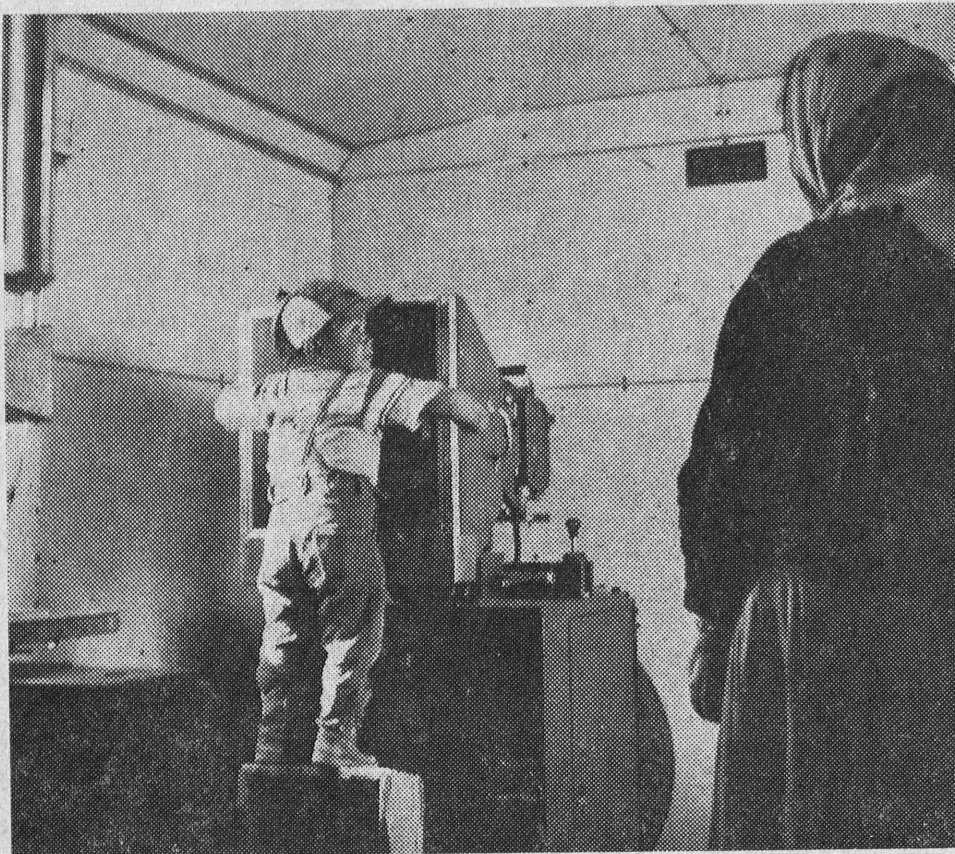
The school's big swimming pool strikes a luxury note many of these newcomers, fresh from parched reservation, cannot even understand.

"Is this all to be drunk?" one asked.

Most of the students suffer, on arrival, from shyness, undernourishment, and lack of formal schooling. Dr. Boyce and a staff of 450, over 100 of them teachers, seek to overcome these deficiencies while imparting the ways of the white man.

"We expose them consciously to a great variety of problems, social, economic, esthetic, ethical, and personal," Dr. Boyce says, "so they will know how to solve problems. For example, language, mathematics, science, emotional skills become tools, rather than objectives in themselves."

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HOW'S THIS? might be a good title of this picture showing a young Navajo boy having his x-ray picture taken. The United State Public Health Service would like everyone large and small to have an x-ray taken of their chest when they have the opportunity. X-rays are one means of helping doctors discover tuberculosis in people.

K'AD SHA? níigo daats'í be'elyaa lá 'ashkii yázhí kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Bee 'aghá da'dildlaad ha'nínigíí yich'í' dah sizíigo bikáá'. United States Public Health Service deitníigo 'ats'íís baa 'áháyáqíí yindaalnishii díigi 'át'éego nihijéits'iin gónaa nihighá nída'dildla'go yá'át'ééh danihiłnı t'áá 'ashja ná'iil'ijhígi. Jéí 'ádijh wolyéii haa yinist'ijidgo bee nibééhoyoozjijh díi haghá da'dildlaad ha'nínigíí.

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Midway in their sophomore year, students make a tentative selection of the vocations they think they might like to follow. They give first, second and third preferences. At the end of the sophomore year they make their actual choice but also give second and third choices.

Start Vocational Training

When they return in the fall for their junior year, they embark on vocation training. Aptitude tests are used in helping the youngster make a decision.

Girls can study home service, store clerking, hospital ward work, restaurant duties, dormitory ward work and film library service. For boys, the 20 areas of training include automobile mechanics, welding, farming, building trades, cooking, sheet metal work, and business courses.

Intermountain is a grade school in academic achievement-from the first through the sixth grades.

Dr. Boyce says that the demand for graduates of the school proves the Navahos are good workers. He has been superintendent of the school since it was founded in 1949.

Originally, the Bushnell General Hospital occupied the grounds. This Army facility was turned over to the

Bureau of Indian Affairs after World War II. Many of the hospital structures, remodeled and reequipped, readily were converted to school use.

The superintendent was director of the Navaho schools at Window Rock, Arizona, for almost a decade. He started in Government service in 1938 as a curriculum specialist of the Indian School Bureau at Lawrence, Kansas. A graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, he has a master's degree from Cornell University and a doctorate from Columbia University.

'Ólta' Yíghah Da'asłíí'ii

'Áníid t'áá Dqajj' hodideeshzhiizhgo nłéi Dził'yi 'ólta' hooleyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ólta' yíghah da'asłíí' dóo ła' naanishgóó dah dahidii-kai. Tsítkéi dóo ch'íkéi neeznádiin dóo bi'qa náhást'éidiin dóo bi'qa 'ashdla' yilt'éego 'ólta' yíghah da'asłíí' ha'níingo baa hani'. 'Íídáq' la' 'ákót'éego 'ólta' bííghah da'siidłíí'go nihaa 'átah 'azłíí' ni' dajiniigo shíí daashíí nízáád-góó béedajilniih dooleet. 'Aadóo 'índa 'ákót'éego la' nihich'í' yádáati' ni' da'ilíigo shíí

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baa ntsidahakees dooleet. Dziŷiyi' 'ólta' hool-yéedi 'ólta' 'ólta' yíghah da'asłjii' baa 'álah 'azłjii' ha'nínigíi 'Átsá Biyáázah ha'nínigíi naa-diin tseebíigóo yookkáatgo 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Tségháhoodzánídéé' 'ólta' yinan-t'a'i niljii léi' kwii níyáago 'ólta' yíghah da'as-łjii'igíi yich'i' yááłti'. 'Éi díi t'áa na'nitin haz'a-nígi yee nihich'i' yááłti'. 'Ákódaat'éego 'ach'i' yádaati'igíi bee t'áa yá'át'éehgo 'ádá nítsíz-diikos. Jó 'ákódaat'éhigíi biniyé díi bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyáa lá. Daashjii yit'éego náas deiíníikáah dooleet, jó 'ákwií 'éi k'ad t'áa nihí bee nihíhólníih. T'áadoo le'é bínda'niltin danillínii t'áadoo ła' t'óo nihíł ch'éhékáhi t'áa 'ałtso nizhónigo bihwiil'áq'go, 'índa bee nihich'i' yádaátii' t'áa 'ałtso bé-neilniihgo yá'át'éehgo shjii bee náas yiidaat dooleetgo 'át'é. Bindanihidi'niltin yéé t'óo bi-k'inaniilne' nt'ée'go 'éi t'áa tsíst'a hiidaah dooleet náas yidiiskáqgóo.

Bilagáana Tségháhoodzánídéé' nihaa níyá-higíi kóniigo yee nihich'i' haadzii'. Kodóo 'ól-ta' bits'a hisoohkai dóo níléi t'áa nidaahkaigóo diné hadanihiisiiid dooleet. Yá'át'éehgo ni-daahkaigo, 'índa nihinaanish da yá'át'éehgo 'áłjii'go 'éi lá ts'ídá t'áa 'ákónéehé 'íłłta' ni danihiłnii dooleet. 'Áádóo 'akqó t'áa 'ałtsogo 'éi t'áadoo le'é daadłánigíi baa da'íldééh. 'Éi 'ałdó' ts'ídá bee 'ádaa 'ádahóyáqago yá'át'ééh. 'Índa diné bił 'ahéeda'diildahii ndi t'áa 'ákó-náánát'é. Diné ła' t'áa baqhági 'ádaat'jii'go ndaakai. 'Ákódaat'éhigíi ła' bił 'ahizhdiikaigo kodóo t'áa bóhólníih góne' 'adahodínóo'ah. 'Índa diné bił ndajilnishiigíi ndi t'áa 'ákónáa-nát'é, ła' naanishiigíi doo hazh'ó yaa ntsídaa-kees da, niigo díi bilagáana Tségháhoodzání-déé' nihaa níyáhagíi nihich'i' yááłti'. 'Áádóo 'ihoo'aah 'ałdó' doo t'áa kódiiji' bá nihonít'i' da nihíłni. Níléi t'áa nidaahkaigóo ha'át'éegi da 'ihoo'aah nihá 'ashjada'ale'góo nabídanoh-taah. 'Índa library deiłniigo naaltsoos daólta'ii bá dahooghangóo da ndaahkaigo yá'át'ééh. 'Ákódaat'éhigíi ts'ídá 'agháagoo bee 'ídahóo-'aah, nihíłniigo la'ígóo nihich'i' yááłti'. 'Áko t'áa 'ałnółtso k'ad hazh'ó baa ntsídaahkees-go yá'át'ééh.

Leonard McCabe
Freddie H. Yazzie

195 GRADUATED AT INTERMOUNTAIN

The graduating class of 1957 at Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah, will remember for a long time the graduation exercises that were held on February 28, 1957. Not only because of the fact that we are graduat-ing from school but because of the many things that we were given to think about while there. Mr. Henry A.

Wall, the speaker, talked about many things that we had studied and the things we need to know to make a success when we leave for our jobs. It is hard to believe that our stay at school is over. We must now go out on our own to make our way. The success or failure that we meet now depends a great deal upon how well we have learned our lessons in school. Some of the advices given by Mr. Wall at graduation will help any student if he will remember some of those things after he is on his own and must do his own thinking.

One of the items that Mr. Wall mentioned as being important to us is that all students be an example wherever they go. People will be looking at us and be-cause we are different they will watch us very closely. The kind of an example that they see should be a good example. He also cautioned the graduating class against the trouble caused by drinking. Another very important thing that was discussed is the need to associate with good people, those who are skilled workmen like our-selves. We should never stop to associate with people that will bring disgrace on us. We were encouraged to keep up our education by means of night classes, by reading in a library and by intelligent conversations with other people about problems that we need to solve. And very important to all of us is to make a good reputation for ourselves, our school, our people, and Indians as a whole.

Leonard McCabe
Freddie H. Yazzie

Naaltsoos 'Adaha'níłłgi

Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíi yii'jii kééda-hat'íini 'ádaanigo t'áa háłida Bikágí Yish-tłizhii dine'é niljii shjii kéyah reservation wol-yéego nidahasdzooígíi yii' kééhat'jii'go naal-tsoos 'ahi'níłł doo bee bá haz'áq da daaníi lá. 'Áko Utah Supreme Court hoolyéego 'aada-hwiinít'jii' hóttaa góne' baa hwiiníst'jii' siljii'. Nt'ée' 'ádaanigo t'áa 'aaníi t'áa 'ákót'éego nihibeehaz'áanii bikáa' yisdzoh daaníi jini. T'óo hanii t'óo ła' da ha'át'éego da yee 'ák'ee-diniihgo yee hooł'a' 'azłjii' nt'ée'. Jó nt'ée' doo 'ákót'ée da lá.

Preston Allen joolyéego t'áa Indian jiljii'go 'aak'eedáq' naaltsoos 'adaha'níłł baa nda'as-dee' yéedáq' naaltsoos 'atah 'azhdoo'ał biniyé jiniyáa nt'ée' ni dooda ho'doo'niid jini. 'Áádóo shjii 'índa ha'át'éego lá dooda shi'doo'niid lá jiniigo bee 'ádaa hojoolni' dóo há baa hwi-iníst'jii'. Jó 'ákót'éego háát'i' siljii' lá díi kwii baa hwiinít'ínigíi.

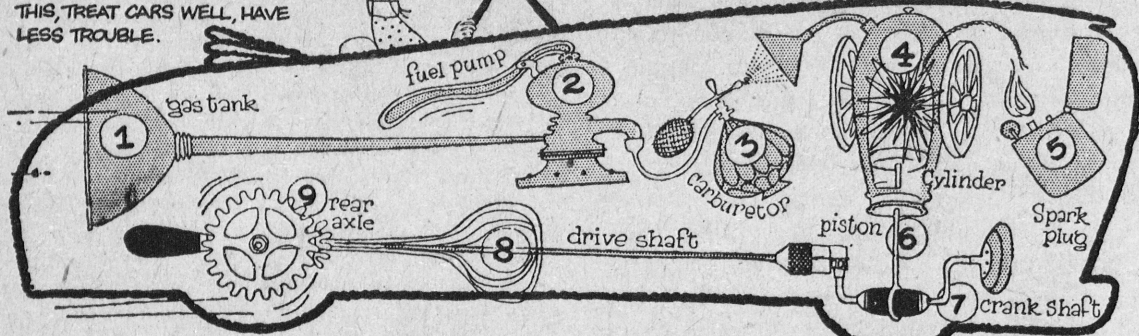
'Éi 'ákót'éego t'áa kwii há baa hwiiníst'jii' siljii' dóo t'áa hooshch'i' níléi ha'a'aahdi United Supreme Court deiłniigo Wáashindoon bi'aa-hwiinít'jii' hóttaa góne' yah 'anáadadziłt'i'. 'Áko ndi kolá 'át'ée nt'ée' ni t'áadoo ho'doo'-niid da lá. 'Át'ah t'áa nihá bééhodooziłł. Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíi bibeehaz'áanii 'áłtsé hazh'ó baa nínááhódóot'jii'. 'Áádóo 'índa ni-hich'i' 'éedahodooziłł t'óo ho'doo'niid jini.

(Continued on page 16)

UNDERSTAND AN
ATOMIZER AND A TOY CANNON
AND YOU KNOW HOW YOUR CAR
WORKS. SMART DRIVERS KNOW
THIS, TREAT CARS WELL, HAVE
LESS TROUBLE.

WHAT MAKES YOUR CAR GO?

by CAROL LANE • WOMEN'S TRAVEL DIRECTOR • SHELL OIL COMPANY



(1) GAS TANK FEEDS FUEL TO (2) FUEL PUMP, WHICH FORCES GASOLINE TO (3) CARBURETOR. THIS WORKS LIKE AN ATOMIZER, MIXING FUEL AND

AIR. MIXTURE GOES TO (4) CYLINDER, SHOWN AS CANNON. NEXT STEP IS (5) SPARK IGNITING FUEL, WHICH BURNS, EXPANDS, MOVES (6) THE

PISTON. THIS TURNS (7) THE ENGINE'S CRANKSHAFT WHICH TURNS (8) THE DRIVE SHAFT AND (9) THE REAR AXLE AND WHEELS. COPYRIGHT 1957 SHELL OIL COMPANY

Be Smart.
Drive Safely.
SM

Ts'idá da shq' haayit'éego chidí wolyéii ndaajeeh danohsingó shíí'á baa ntsídaakees t'ehgo 'át'é. Ła' nisooz'í 'éi t'áá nihit' b'éedáhó-zin. T'óó ch'idaast'ánigo kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. 'Áko ndi t'áá bee 'ééhózin. Chidí wolyéii bidááhánii ndi doo hazhó'ó 'ájí'í dago, 'inda doo hazhó'ó bá ntsídžíkees dago bik'é 'ats'a'ii-deetgi biyahóyee'go 'át'é. Chidí Ła' hal'í'go híléi biyi'di ndahazt'í'ígíí hót b'ééhózingo 'ayóo baa háq'h jinízin t'ehgo 'át'é. Kwe'é naaltsoos bikáá' na'ashch'qá'ígíí hazhó'ó danó'í. Chidí be'elyaaígíí bikéé'dóogo Łaa'ii bee hahool'á. (1) Łaa'ii bee bik'e'eshchínígíí chidí bitoo' bee dah si'ánígíí 'át'é níigo yaa halni'. (2) Naaki bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi chidí bitoo' hayiilt'oodígíí 'át'é. T'áá 'éi náásgóó 'ayíilt'ood t'áá' bee bik'e'eshchínígíí biyi' góne'. (3) Kwe'é t'áá' bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi chidí bitoo'ígíí náánáŁahdée'go níłch'i biih yítsxaaz. (4) D'í' bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi bi' k'ó'í 'át'é. Chidí

bitsiits'iin dabiidii'ní Ła. Łahdée'go chidí bitoo' níłch'i bił 'áŁahgo biih yítsxaaz. (5) 'Ash-Ła'ágíí 'éi béesh łichíi'ii k'ó' 'ádeit'ínígíí 'át'é. 'Éi d'í chidí bitsiits'iin ha'nínígíí biyi'di chidí bitoo' yéé yiditłi'. Kwe'é 'inda d'í k'ó'ígíí 'ayóo bitsxe'. (6) 'Áko hastáq' bee bik'e'eshchínígíí yaa kwíł'í. (7) T'áá 'éi tsosts'id bee bik'e'eshchínígíí náyoohis. (8) Tseebí bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi drive shaft deit'niigo chidí bitł'ááhdée' daní'áhígíí 'át'é. (9) Náhas't'ei yígíí 'éi rear axle deit'niigo bikéé'jigo naaniigo haní'áago 'alts'áq'hj' chidí bijáád baq'h sinilígíí 'át'é. 'Éi t'áá 'át'é náyoohisgo yee ndzit'i. Chidí bitoo'ígíí yéego bił yaa 'anizdíl'isgo łq'í biih yíł nádleeh. 'Áko t'áá 'éi tsxíł'go yee náás kónát'ijh. Chidí wolyéii doo hazhó'ó baa hoj'í-yáq dago ba'át'e' hólóogo 'át'é. 'Éi baq'go ts'í-dá baa 'ádahóŁyáqgo bee naaldeeh danihi'di'ní.

(Continued from page 15) INDIANS CAN'T VOTE IN UTAH

The Utah Supreme Court has issued a unanimous opinion the Indians on reservations in the State of Utah do not have the right to vote under present state laws.

The opinion was based on an appeal to the Court by Preston Allen for the primary and general elections last fall.

The ruling was promptly appealed to the United States Supreme Court which granted a writ-of review but has made no ruling.

Bee Nihit' 'Ééhózin Dooleet'ii

Kót'éego na'ídeekid: Wáashindoon bibeehaz-'ánii Hatch Act deit'niínígíí t'áá háida Wáashindoon yá naalnishii hastóí naha-t'á yiniyé dah náhidinoobijłii naaltsoos bá 'ahidoo'niłgi yaa halni'go hachidi b'éshjée' dooleet'ígíí daats'í t'áá yee has'q?

Nát'áq' háá'oodz'í: 'Aoo', hastóí naaltsoos bá 'adahidoo'niłii yaa halni'go hachidi b'éeshjée' dooleet'go t'áá bee haz'á 'azhą Wáashindoon bá nijilnish ndi. 'Inda ha-ghangi da tséeso' Ła' bídaashjée' dooleet'go 'éi t'áá bee haz'á 'aldó'. 'Áko ndi naaltsoos literatures deit'niigo baa halni'go dajóŁta'ii dóó 'ł' dah náłhí badges deit'niínígíí diné bá bitaa jiniih dooleet'ígíí 'éi doo yee has'q da.

INFORMATION

- Q. Does the Hatch Act prohibit Federal Employees from putting campaign posters in their car windows?
- A. No. Federal Employees may display political pictures or posters in the windows of their homes, or in their automobiles. They may not, however distribute campaign literature, badges or buttons.